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I N S E C T P E S T S U R V E Y B U L L E T I N

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THE MORE IMPORTANT RECORDS FOR SEPTEMBER 1935

In the Great Plains region from North Dakota to Kansas, grasshoppers are numerous and weather conditions have been favorable for continued egg laying.

Further reports received during September confirmed the statement made in the last Survey Bulletin that the hessian fly is generally serious in the Eastern and East Central States.

The corn ear worm is normal to subnormal over the Eastern States, with serious damage reported to tomatoes in the Great Basin and the Pacific Northwest.

The corn leaf aphid is exceedingly abundant in the East Central States.

Sugarcane borer populations in the cane fields of Louisiana are said to be the lowest they have been in the past 25 years.

Codling moth damage in the Eastern States is comparatively low. High temperatures during the first part of the month, however, resulted in a decided increase in the amount of wormy fruit in the Pacific Northwest.

The flat-headed apple tree borer is decidedly more troublesome than usual from Indiana westward to Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

The oriental peach moth was reported as doing some damage in the southern part of New Hampshire. It also attracted attention throughout the Middle Atlantic and East Central States. The insect was found for the first time in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo.

The vegetable weevil was reported injuring turnips during the third week in September in Mississippi. This is unusually early for this insect to be troublesome.

The Mexican bean beetle was reported during the month from Caledonia and Chittenden Counties, Vt. These are new northern records for the distribution of this pest.

The fall webworm is generally prevalent throughout the New England and the East Central States. We also have reports of webworm damage from Texas and Colorado.

An unusual and serious infestation of jack pine by a scarabaeid beetle (Pachystethus olivia Horn) is reported from Michigan, the beetles defoliating the pines.

THE MORE IMPORTANT ENTOMOLOGICAL FEATURES IN CANADA
FOR SEPTEMBER 1935

In central Manitoba the hot, wet weather of June and July started a fungous disease which killed off most of the grasshoppers. The cold autumn has reduced the egg-laying period in that Province. In the Red River Valley, however, grasshoppers laid enough eggs to constitute a menace in 1936. Some trouble may also develop in southwestern areas of the Province. In Saskatchewan grasshoppers forced the early cutting of wheat and oats rather generally in southern and central districts, but losses on the whole were moderate. A preliminary survey of grasshopper abundance in the autumn indicates that a considerable outbreak is again in prospect for 1936. In Alberta some fields showed from 10 to 80 percent of wheat heads on the ground as a result of grasshopper attacks; oats and barley also suffered, largely due to lack of early season poisoning.

A marked reduction in the numbers of the common field cricket compared with 1934 is reported in the Prairie Provinces.

Wireworms are considered the most serious problem affecting wheat production in the Peace River and adjacent agricultural areas of Alberta and British Columbia.

Damage by the wheat stem sawfly is greater than usual in prairie districts of Saskatchewan where the crop is not badly rusted. Losses from this insect in some parts of southern Alberta ranged from 5 to 30 percent of the crop.

Damage by the wheat stem maggot in southern Manitoba is considerably less than last year, but in a few places ranged as high as 3 percent.

Reports from New Brunswick, Ontario, and the Prairie Provinces appear to indicate an increased intensity of infestation of the Colorado potato beetle.

The imported cabbage worm was unusually abundant in Ontario. Severe damage was also reported in parts of Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The red turnip beetle is reported to be normally one of the worst pests of turnips, sweet alyssum, and allied plants in the Peace River area of Alberta and British Columbia. Infestations appear to have been particularly severe during 1934 and 1935.

Scattered reports and observations indicate that Say's stink bug is becoming distributed over southern Alberta. It was first found in the Chin area, in the spring of 1935. Its hosts are wheat and mustard.

There is a heavy infestation of chinch bugs affecting lawns and meadow grasses in Halifax and Yarmouth Counties, Nova Scotia, and probably generally throughout the Province. Many lawns and grass plots have been almost completely destroyed.

Increased abundance of gladiolus thrips as compared with 1934 is reported to be general in Ontario.

Many complaints regarding the European earwig have been made in the Pacific coast area of British Columbia and on Vancouver Island. The parasite Digonichaeta setipennis Fall. has become established in certain localities.

A marked reduction in the numbers of the gray-banded leaf roller has occurred in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, probably largely owing to natural control factors.

Injury by the codling moth in the Niagara district, Ontario, is much less severe than in 1934.

The oriental fruit moth is much less abundant in the Niagara district than last year.

The blunt-nosed leafhopper was found to be present in all wild cranberry bogs south of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. This insect is a carrier of false blossom disease of cranberries.

The European spruce sawfly has been found in Cumberland and Pictou Counties, Nova Scotia. In Quebec the species has been found generally distributed between the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers, and at localities extending to the western boundary of the Province. It is also doubtfully recorded at Oba, in northern Ontario.

Larvae of the black-headed budworm were more numerous than last year, on fir and spruce, in the Maritime Provinces and the Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec.

A severe infestation of the white-marbled tussock moth was reported in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Trees continue to die throughout Nova Scotia as a result of injury by the balsam woolly aphid, and the total loss in mature stands is considered probably about 50 percent. Many large stands have been practically destroyed.

The wharf borer, Nacerdas melanura L., has been reported causing serious damage to piling in the harbour of Saint John, New Brunswick. This species has been recorded from certain localities in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba.

The paralysis tick is more numerous than normal in certain sections of southern Alberta. A fatal case of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, which is carried by this species of tick, occurred in the Manyberries section, and appears to be the first authentic case reported from the Province.

Wasps have been a very numerous and troublesome pest on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Specimens of the black widow spider have been taken locally in the Victoria district.

GENERAL FEEDERS

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae)

Illinois. R. C. Hall (September): An unusual infestation of grasshoppers was observed on August 6 in a young planting of white and pitch pine at Bath. In one area where these two species had been planted about 75 percent had been killed by these insects. The damage was caused by defoliation and by the pruning and girdling of small branches. Some trees were pruned down so that only a single naked leader remained. Four species were collected, Melanoplus angustipennis Dodge, Schistocerca alutacea Harr., Spharagemon collare Scudd., and Psinidia fennestralis Serv.

North Dakota. F. D. Butcher (September 21): Bright, warm days during late August and September were favorable for continued egg laying. Adults of Camnula pellucida Scudd. have practically disappeared, but their eggs are in the ground. Adults of other species on pastures and range in western North Dakota are numerous in some places. M. differentialis Thos. is making a successful comeback in the southwestern part of the State.

South Dakota. H. C. Severin (September 20): Range species of grasshoppers have increased enormously in numbers over much of the western two-thirds of South Dakota. Grasshoppers attacking cultivated crops were chiefly M. bivittatus Say, M. mexicanus Sauss., and Dissosteira carolina L. Damage was spotted in gardens, small grains, alfalfa, sweetclover, flax, and corn.

Iowa. H. E. Jaques (September 24): Grasshoppers are unusually abundant throughout much of the State. M. differentialis and M. femur-rubrum DeG. predominate. Some of the rarer species are rather easily found.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 25): Grasshoppers occur in considerable abundance in some localities. The species most commonly encountered are M. differentialis, M. bivittatus, M. mexicanus, and M. femur-rubrum.

FALL ARMYWORM (Laphygma frugiperda S. & A.)

Texas. F. L. Thomas (September 16): Fall armyworms, two-thirds grown, were assuming the army habit on Bermuda lawns at College Station, Bryan, and Navasota on September 11. Eggs were laid about the first of September and pupation is taking place at the present date. Parasites are present but not sufficiently abundant to prevent the appearance of another generation.

CLOUDLESS SULPHUR (Catopsilia eubule L.)

South Carolina. C. C. Bare (September 13): A distinct migration of this butterfly was observed at the Truck Experiment Station at Charleston from 2 to 3 p.m. on September 13. The afternoon was cloudy, the temperature during the flight was 78° F., and the relative humidity was 67

percent. The direction of the flight was toward the southwest and coincided with that of a slight breeze. During the hour after the migration was first noticed, nearly 100 butterflies were seen flying at a height of 4-10 feet across a 2-acre field, 31 being counted during the first 10 minutes. The flight was stopped by darkening of the sky due to a local shower. A few butterflies sought shelter in clumps of bamboo.

Haiti. A. Audant (June 20): We have noticed the first flight in Port-au-Prince, going toward the east.

C E R E A L A N D F O R A G E - C R O P I N S E C T S

WHEAT

HESSIAN FLY (Phytophaga destructor Say)

Indiana. H. R. Painter and W. B. Noble (September 23): Hessian fly infestation has increased considerably this season, favored by the rather abundant growth of volunteer wheat. All stages of larvae as well as puparia are present in volunteer. Parasitization is likewise on the increase. In the vicinity of La Fayette the degree of parasitization of the summer puparia is about 75 percent. Unless unfavorable conditions next spring check development serious damage may be expected.

Ohio. T. H. Parks (September 28): Volunteer wheat carries a plentiful supply of eggs. Very little wheat has been sowed anywhere in the State. There is plenty of volunteer wheat, however, to carry over a heavy fall brood.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15): The hessian fly abundance is at a very low ebb.

WHEAT STEM MAGGOT (Meromyza americana Fitch)

South Dakota. H. C. Severin (September 20): Wheat stem maggot damage ranged from 5 to 27 percent, chiefly to wheat and barley.

CORN

CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus Say)

Indiana. C. Benton and A. C. Cole, Jr. (September 23): A few second-brood adults in cornfields in Tippecanoe County have reached maturity. Numbers of bugs in bunch grasses have gradually increased since August 29, the date they were first found. This date apparently marks the initial entrance of bugs into hibernation quarters. Their appearance first in clumps of Elymus spp. indicates an apparent preference for the drier grasses. Adult females fail to show the presence of eggs but are storing up fat. Bugs in a few cornfields are rather heavily infested with a fungus.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (September 20): In the west-central and northwest-central parts of Illinois, and also to some extent in the southeast-central area, chinch bugs are developing in corn and grass in small grain stubble in sufficient numbers that we may expect rather serious abundance next year.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 25): Chinch bugs may be found readily on sorghums at Manhattan, but are not doing any damage.

COLORADO CORN ROOT WORM (Diabrotica virgifera Lec.)

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15): From Keith County on August 22 came the report of the Colorado corn root worm affecting corn.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER (Pyrausta nubilalis Hbn.)

Connecticut. N. Turner (September 21): Late sweet corn had 55 percent corn borer infested ears. About 75 percent of the ears were damaged by either ear worms or corn borers.

Virginia. H. G. Walker (September 26): Several fields were examined about July 25 but no eggs were found. Pupae were reported as being rather abundant in the fields during the middle of August. On August 27 and 28 many egg masses were present, some of which had just been laid and others were hatching. Thirty egg masses, 13 of which had hatched, were found on the 30 stalks examined in one field. As many as 28 borers were found in 1 stalk, varying in size from newly hatched to full-grown larvae. This indicates very strongly that there is at least a partial third generation.

CORN LEAF APHID (Aphis maidis Fitch)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 23): The corn leaf aphid was again reported early in the month as being exceedingly abundant on corn, especially on the tassels, and damaging corn in a number of localities in central Indiana.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (September 20): The corn leaf aphid has been very abundant throughout central Illinois. At the present time it is being rapidly reduced by parasites.

ALFALFA

GREEN CLOVER WORM (Plathypena scabra Rab.)

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 20): The green clover worm is very abundant in alfalfa fields, the population having approximated outbreak proportions in the eastern part of the State. An appreciable amount of damage has occurred in fields where the population is greatest.

SORGHUMSORGHUM WEBWORM (Celama sorghiella Riley)

Texas. H. J. Reinhard (September 12): Extensive injury to small grain crops by the sorghum worm was noted on September 12. Grain in the dough stage showed infestations ranging as high as 168 worms per sorghum seed head.

COWPEASLESSER CORN STALK BORER (Elasmopalpus lignosellus Zell.)

South Carolina. W. C. Nettles (September 18): The lesser corn stalk borer has destroyed many acres of cowpeas and soybeans in the central portion of the State on light, sandy soils. O. L. Cartwright reported the lesser corn stalk borer in sorghum and field peas at Florence.

CROTALARIABELLA MOTH (Utetheisa bella L.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 23): Caterpillars of the bella moth are very abundant and doing considerable damage to pods of crotalaria.

Mississippi. H. Gladney (August 31): Larvae were feeding on crotalaria at Ocean Springs on August 31.

SUGARCANESUGARCANE BORER (Diatraea saccharalis Fab.)

Louisiana. W. E. Hinds (September 25): Sugarcane borers are less numerous than at any time during the past 25 years, at this season of the year. Seed cane free from infestation has been planted more generally. Infested top trash, in which the major part of the population in hibernation is likely to overwinter successfully, has been more generally and effectively burned during the winter. Heavily infested areas of early corn have been so disposed of as to prevent the emergence of large numbers of first-generation moths therefrom. Sugarcane dead-hearts, caused by first-generation larvae as they become full-grown, have been cut out and the larvae and pupae destroyed. The use of Trichogramma parasites has been greatly increased. These factors are added to the very important control effected by a prolonged period of rain and freezing weather which occurred during the latter part of January 1935.

F R U I T I N S E C T S

APPLECODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella L.)

New York. P. J. Parrott (September 27): Less than 5 percent of the fruit infested, on the average, in the eastern fruit districts.

Ohio. T. H. Parks (September 28): No serious injury has occurred in orchards that received three cover sprays following the calyx-cup application. Counts of worm-blemished fruit in orchards of cooperators show that codling moth stings rarely occur on more than 5 percent of the fruits. The best orchards carry 92 to 96 percent clean fruit, with scab being the most common blemish. Most of the codling moth stings and entrances were made during September. Self-working bands have trapped only very few larvae during the season.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (September 20): The warm weather during mid-September has induced emergence of codling moths that pupated before the cool period in the latter part of August. At the present time there are rather large numbers of moths in most of the central and northern Illinois orchards.

South Dakota. H. C. Severin (September 18): One complete and one partial generation in South Dakota. In some sections 100 percent of the fruit was infested in unsprayed trees.

Washington. E. J. Newcomer (September 19): Unusually hot weather during the first 10 days of September has resulted in a considerable increase in the amount of wormy fruit in the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys. This increase seems to be particularly noticeable in orchards that had not been very thoroughly sprayed earlier.

FLAT-HEADED APPLE TREE BORER (Chrysobothris femorata Oliv.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 23): The flat-headed borer has been frequently reported from all parts of the State as destructive to hard maple and apple.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15): During the period from August 15 to September 15 a great many complaints of injury to fruit and shade trees, especially apple, elm, maple, and oak, were received.

Kansas. H. B. Hungerford (September 7): The flat-headed apple tree borer is doing much damage to nursery stock this year. It is also unusually injurious to orchards in southern Kansas.

Oklahoma. F. A. Fenton (September 23): Reports have been received from all parts of the State requesting information on fruit and shade tree borer control, the chief culprit being the flat-headed apple tree borer, which is probably more injurious in Oklahoma this year than usual.

PLANT BUGS (Miridae)

Connecticut. P. Garman (September 23): Evidence of the work of various species of plant bugs is conspicuous on peaches and pears, and to some extent on apples. Damage is general over the State but worse in a few localities. The species involved are Lygus pratensis L., Neolygus invitus Say, N. quercalba Knight, and possibly N. caryae Knight. Damage in many orchards is worse near brushland, but may be distributed, though less severe, over the entire planting.

SAN JOSE SCALE (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.)

New York. R. E. Horsey (September): Quite abundant on two small shrubs of glossy buckthorn (Rhamnus frangula) with crawling young on August 29. Noted on cotoneaster on August 27.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (September 20): The San Jose scale is decidedly on the increase in north-central and northern Illinois.

PEACHORIENTAL PEACH MOTH (Grapholitha molesta Busck)

New Hampshire. L. C. Glover (September 24): The oriental peach moth has been doing some damage in peach orchards in the southern part of the State. Unofficially, it has been known to be present in New Hampshire for at least 2 years. The exact date of entry is unknown.

New York. P. J. Parrott (September 27): About 6 percent of the fruit was infested in western New York.

Ohio. T. H. Parks (September 28): Larval injury was very light to our heavy crop of Elberta peaches in central and northern Ohio. Later varieties now maturing are not seriously damaged. Quinces are almost all ruined now by the insect.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 20): Of 20,222 Elberta peaches cut open and examined, only 1 was found to be infested with the oriental fruit moth. These peaches were harvested from an orchard in which no control measures against the moth were used. The insect is of no economic importance in this region. This favorable situation is attributed to the absence of a host for the hibernating broods of larvae.

Missouri. H. G. Butler (September 11): An oriental fruit moth emerged this morning from a larva collected on August 22 in a peach twig in an orchard 1/2 mile northeast of Saint Joseph. Typical twig injury is fairly abundant in this orchard, but as Anarsia lineatella Zell. larvae were also present, rearing was required to establish the presence of G. molesta.

PEACH BORER (Aegeria exitiosa Say)

New York. P. J. Parrott (September 27): Very abundant.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 20): The peak of moth emergence in peach orchards at Fort Valley occurred this year between September 5 and 10, which is somewhat earlier than usual. Moth emergence will be practically completed by September 30. Field mice and rats have destroyed many pupae in commercial peach orchards.

PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nenuphar Hbst.)

Connecticut. P. Garman (September 23): Fruit in general over the State appears to be unusually free from attack of this insect.

Ohio. T. H. Parks (September 28): Injury is very light to both stone fruits, pears, and apples. It was quite uncommon to find cherries or peaches infested. Feeding and egg-laying scars are very scarce on apples.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 20): The plum curculio is now leaving peach trees and migrating to places of hibernation.

I. L. Bissell (September 25): On September 21 jarred 7 large peach trees at Experiment and got 7 adults of O. nenuphar, apparently recently emerged. On September 18 jarred 1 weevil from a pecan tree.

PEARQUINCE CURCULIO (Conotrachelus crataegi Walsh)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (September 23): Specimens in the fruit of pear have been received from Guilford and Woodstock.

PEAR SLUG (Eriocampoides limacina Retz.)

New York. R. E. Horsey (September): Numerous cherry, pear, English hawthorn, cotoneaster, etc., in and near Rochester were noted this month to be badly injured by this slug. Several trees had their leaves completely skeletonized. Feeding was observed as late as September 21.

RASPBERRYRASPBERRY CANE BORER (Oberea bimaculata Oliv.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 28): Raspberry cane borer reported exceedingly abundant and apparently destructive to raspberry at Fort Wayne.

COMMON RED SPIDER (Tetranychus telarius L.)

Colorado. G. M. List (September 21): The common red spider was very injurious, especially to raspberries, in eastern Colorado during July and August.

GRAPEGRAPE LEAFHOPPER (Erythroneura comes Say)

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15): A Merrick County correspondent reported his grapevines being infested with the grape leafhopper on August 27 and a Dawson County correspondent made a similar complaint regarding his woodbine vines on September 14.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (September 19): Grape leafhoppers are seriously damaging grape and Virginia creeper foliage.

California. B. L. Fox (September 5): The grape leafhopper is doing a moderate amount of injury to grapevines locally, but the injury is not sufficient to warrant control measures this late in the season.

GRAPE BERRY MOTH (Polychrosis viteana Clem.)

Ohio. T. H. Parks (September 28): Infestation varies greatly in the commercial vineyards along Lake Erie. Last week I found one vineyard with fully 40 percent of the grapes ruined, while others in the same general neighborhood were not seriously infested. Accurate counts made in one vineyard that had received two sprays showed that from 12 to 16 percent of the berries were infested.

PECANFALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea Drury)

Georgia. C. I. Snapp (September 6): The fall webworm is more abundant than usual at Fort Valley. There are many nests in pecan trees and the larvae have eaten many leaves on some trees.

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (September 23): The second generation of the fall webworm is rather generally distributed over Mississippi, although the infestations are not nearly as heavy as in some years. No very extensive defoliation of pecans and persimmons has occurred.

WALNUT CATERPILLAR (Datana integerrima G. & R.)

Oklahoma. F. A. Fenton (September 23): During the middle to the last part of the month there was an infestation of the walnut caterpillar. Heavy defoliation of pecan trees resulted.

PECAN WEEVIL (Curculio caryae Horn)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (September 7): Emergence started on July 17 at Experiment, which is about normal and 2 weeks earlier than in 1934. Emergence was at a peak August 19. The total damage promises to be low this year, though the short crop of Stuarts will probably be well infested.

CITRUSCITRUS WHITEFLY (Dialeurodes citri Riley & How.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 23): The fall brood of whiteflies is on the wing, a little later than usual and in about normal numbers.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (September 23): A very heavy flight of whiteflies was reported at Hattiesburg on September 11. These insects were also reported very abundant at Wiggins by inspector J. P. Kislanko September 10 and by inspector G. L. Bond at Moss Point.

T R U C K - C R O P I N S E C T S

VEGETABLE WEEVIL (Listroderes obliquus Gyll.)

Mississippi. M. L. Grimes (September 21): Injury to turnips has been observed at Meridian. This is rather early for such injury.

BLISTER BEETLES (Meloidae)

South Carolina. W. C. Kettles (September 18): Specimens of blister beetles (Epicauta pennsylvanica DeG.) were submitted from soybeans, tomatoes, and late Irish potatoes late in August.

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 23): The blister beetles, especially E. vittata Fab., are troublesome to tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants.

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (September 23): E. lemniscata Fab. was abundant in Tate County and E. cinerea marginata Fab. was damaging eggplants in Rankin County on September 11.

South Dakota. H. C. Severin (September 18): Much damage done to most garden crops, potato, alfalfa, sweetclover, and caragana and ash trees in the western two-thirds of South Dakota by many species of blister beetles, but is not as severe as in 1934.

STRIPED FLEA BEETLE (Phyllotreta vittata Fab.)

Louisiana. W. E. Hinds (September 25): Adults have been exceedingly abundant on young mustard and turnips.

CARROT BEETLE (Ligyrus gibbosus DeG.)

Washington. R. S. Lehman (September 21): Adults are cutting off the roots of lettuce plants at Walla Walla. The extent of the damage is about 3 to 5 percent and is much greater than in previous years. Practically all lettuce fields in this locality show some damage as a result of feeding.

California. R. E. Campbell (September 20): This insect is reported to be

injuring eggplants in the Coachella Valley. The adult burrows into the soil in the daytime and cuts off the stem of the young plant about an inch below the surface.

A PLANT BUG (Pycnoderes quadrimaculatus Guer.)

Arizona. C. D. Lebert (September 16): At Phoenix the squash capsid P. quadrimaculatus has been giving some trouble on various cucurbits and especially on gourds that are grown for ornamentals.

FALSE CHINCH BUG (Nysius ericae Schill.)

South Dakota. H. C. Severin (September 18): Sent in repeatedly with complaints of damage to gardens and small fruits.

TURNIP APHID (Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae Davis)

Virginia. H. G. Walker (September 26): The turnip aphid has been rather seriously injuring fields of kale in the Norfolk area.

CABBAGE WEBWORM (Hellula undalis Fab.)

South Carolina. W. C. Nettles (September 18): Numerous reports of serious damage to collards, cabbage, and turnips have been received from the Piedmont section.

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (September 20): Cabbage webworms are injuring the tops of turnips and Chinese cabbage at Experiment.

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (September 23): The garden webworm was causing serious injury on September 16 in fall gardens in Jones and Oktibbeha Counties.

MOLE CRICKETS (Scapteriscus spp.)

Florida. J. N. Tenhet (September 20): Mole crickets (mostly S. acletus Rehn & Hebard and some S. vicinus Scudd.) are very injurious on celery seed beds at Sanford. Infestation is very spotted. Some seed beds are very heavily infested while other beds in the same vicinity are almost uninjured.

POTATO AND TOMATO

CORN EAR WORM (Heliothis obsoleta Fab.)

Connecticut. N. Turner (September 21): About 30 percent of the ears from late corn at Mount Carmel is infested by second-generation larvae.

South Carolina. W. C. Nettles (September 18): The corn ear worm has been reported from many points over the State damaging buds of corn plants.

Indiana. E. V. Walter (September 23): Corn ear worms have continued rather scarce at La Fayette, with infestation averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ percent in all corn coming into silk prior to September 1. Adults appeared in somewhat larger numbers during the first week of September than previous to that date and late corn is somewhat more heavily infested.

South Dakota. H. C. Severin (September 18): Last year we estimated that 15 percent damage was done to ear corn. The damage this year is slightly less.

Mississippi. M. L. Grimes (September 23): Much injury to late tomatoes and corn at Meridian.

Louisiana. W. E. Hinds (September 25): Larvae have caused some damage to soybean seed in some localities by eating into the pods and feeding upon the seed.

Colorado. G. M. List (September 21): The corn ear worm has been less numerous this season than last. Comparatively little injury has occurred to tomatoes, with only moderate injury to corn. Early sweet corn in Adams, Arapahoe, and Weld Counties was injured worse than the late corn.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (September 13): Corn ear worm damage has been unusually severe to sweet corn and moderately severe to tomatoes in many localities.

Washington. E. J. Newcomer (September 25): A very serious outbreak of the tomato fruit worm has occurred on tomatoes in the Yakima Valley, in some plantings 75 or 80 percent of the tomatoes being wormy. Although a common pest of corn for years here, the insect has apparently not previously caused much damage to tomatoes.

California. A. E. Michelbacher (September 21): A survey of the damage caused to tomatoes from Oakland to San Jose showed that the amount of infested fruit ranged from 5 to 40 percent. The heaviest infestations were found about San Jose. A like survey made from Walnut Creek to Pleasanton showed the infestation to range from less than 5 to about 15 percent. On the whole, the infestation was found to be extremely light.

TOMATO WORM (Phlegethontius sexta Johan.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August 1-20): Larvae of the tomato hornworm are commonly reported in central Maine.

TOBACCO FLEA BEETLE (Epitrix parvula Fab.)

California. R. E. Campbell (September 19): A. F. Howland reports E. parvula concentrating on an occasional tomato plant in the San Pedro-Long Beach area. Plants so attacked are noticeably stunted. J. C. Elmore reports similar damage to tomatoes in southern Orange County, with especial

damage to lower leaves, but little commercial damage. (This is the species of Epitrix to which Mr. Elmore referred on page 342 of the September issue of the Insect Pest Survey Bulletin.)

TOMATO STILT BUG (Jalysus spinosus Say)

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15): Reported as feeding on the buds and blossoms of tomato vines in Hall County on August 26.

TOMATO PSYLLID (Paratrioza cockerelli Sulc.)

Colorado. G. M. List (September 21): The tomato psyllid has been less numerous than normally on tomatoes in northern Colorado. The early infestation was rather severe in the Arkansas Valley but did not continue throughout the season. The potato infestation has been about normal, with spraying being followed out more generally than ever before. Probably 60 percent of the potatoes of the State have been sprayed.

BEANS

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna corrupta Muls.)

Vermont. H. L. Bailey (September 24): Discoveries of the Mexican bean beetle in moderate numbers at Ryegate in Caledonia County, and at Burlington in Chittenden County, make new northern records for distribution in Vermont.

Virginia. H. G. Walker (September 26): A correspondent living in the Dismal Swamp about one-fourth of a mile from Lake Drummond reports that the Mexican bean beetle has never been found on his beans and he has been growing beans for many years.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 23): Mexican bean beetle continues as the major garden pest, reports of abundance and damage coming from every section of the State and from many districts where it has not been abundant heretofore.

New Mexico. W. B. Rogers (August 31): The Mexican bean beetle is devouring the bean crop in the Roswell section.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (September 17): Mexican bean beetles are seriously damaging pole beans at Santa Clara.

BANDED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica balteata Lec.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (September 17): The banded cucumber beetle is present in large numbers on turnips at Philadelphia.

Louisiana. W. E. Hinds (September 25): Extremely abundant on late crop of snap beans and on other garden crops.

A BEAN BEETLE (Cerotoma sp.)

Arizona. C. D. Lebert (September 16): A bean beetle identified as Cerotoma sp. completely destroyed 15 acres of beans near Phoenix. This pest was responsible, earlier this season, for a great percentage of "drop" on tomato vines. It has been confused by many of the farmers with Ceratomegilla fuscilabris Muls., one of our common ladybeetles. They are similar in size and coloration to some extent.

GREEN STINK BUG (Acrosternum hilaris Say)

Vermont. H. L. Bailey (September 24): A local outbreak of the green stink bug was reported from Huntington in Chittenden County, where it seriously damaged beans. The presence of this insect in outbreak numbers has been extremely rare in Vermont.

CABBAGE

CABBAGE INSECTS (Lepidoptera)

North Carolina. C. O. Bare (August 10-15): The cross-striped cabbage worm (Evergestis rimosalis Guen.) was severely damaging 10-20 percent of the plants in 10 cabbage fields between the Great Smokies and Mount Mitchell. It was nearly as abundant as the imported cabbage worm (Ascia rapae L.), and more abundant than the cabbage looper (Autographa brassicae Riley), in the same fields. No larvae of the diamond-back moth (Plutella maculipennis Curt.) were associated with it. While the cross-striped cabbage worm is the principal pest of cabbage at Charleston, it has not been observed at all in that section.

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (Ascia rapae L.)

South Dakota. H. C. Severin (September 19): Very abundant, attacking cabbage and cauliflower throughout the State.

California. R. E. Campbell (September 20): Cabbage worms are numerous enough to require control measures in practically all fields of fall cabbage and cauliflower in southern California.

CABBAGE LOOPER (Autographa brassicae Riley)

New York. P. J. Parrott (September 27): The cabbage looper is fairly abundant in some localities.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 26): Abundant on lettuce sown in fall gardens.

Colorado. G. M. List (September 21): The cabbage looper has been more abundant than usual in a number of sections of the State. During August considerable damage was done to potatoes in Weld County. It was necessary to spray a large acreage for control.

HARLEQUIN BUG (Murgantia histrionica Hahn)

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (September 19): Severely damaging cabbage and collards in Jones and Forrest Counties.

CABBAGE APHID (Brevicoryne brassicae L.).

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 23): Reported as excessively abundant on cabbage and kale from a number of southern localities.

South Dakota. H. C. Severin (September 18): Cabbage, including red cabbage, is being badly infested by cabbage aphid.

CUCUMBERSTRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica vittata Fab.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 23): The striped cucumber beetle was picked up in Alachua County. It is the second time it has been noticed in that part of the State.

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (September 23): The striped cucumber beetle has caused considerable damage to late watermelons at Senatobia and State College.

SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica duodecimpunctata Fab.)

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 26): The adults are more abundant in Kansas than last year.

MELON APHID (Aphis gossypii Glov.)

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (September 26): Aphids have been quite abundant and have done considerable injury to late squashes, cucumbers, and melons. Ladybeetles and their larvae have been quite active, but are not present in sufficient numbers to hold the infestation in check.

PEPPERPEPPER WEEVIL (Anthrenus eugenii Cano)

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 23): Following the total destruction of all pepper fields in Manatee County, the pepper weevil is extremely scarce.

C O T T O N I N S E C T S

BOLL WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis Boh.)

North Carolina. C. H. Brannon (September 25): From North Carolina Cotton Report, September 1: "Weevils have probably caused most of the damage to cotton this year in North Carolina. The top crop is almost entirely missing as a result. The July or middle crop is only fair. The bottom crop is unusually good in almost all parts of the State."

South Carolina. W. C. Nettles (September 18): Very severe damage reported to bolls throughout the State during August.

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (September 23): Boll weevils are reported in large numbers in cotton fields at this time. Due to recent rains, cotton is putting on a large number of squares and there is every indication that a large population of weevils will go into hibernation.

Louisiana. W. E. Hinds (September 25): Boll weevils are breeding very abundantly in the second growth of cotton following the maturing of the bolls, and in many instances the defoliation by leaf worms (Alabama argillacea Hbn.).

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (September 21): The boll weevils are generally distributed from Jefferson, Stephens, and Grady Counties eastward. The heaviest infestation is not so heavy as it usually is for this time of the year.

Texas. H. J. Reinhard (September): Late planted crops suffered from injury by this insect during August and September.

COTTON LEAF WORM (Alabama argillacea Hbn.)

District of Columbia. R. C. Althouse (September 24): A great number of moths were observed on the streets and sidewalks of Washington at noon on September 24.

Virginia. H. G. Walker (September 26): The cotton leaf worm has been reported as defoliating several fields of cotton around Norfolk. One field was examined today which was almost completely defoliated and the larvae were marching like armyworms in search of more food.

North Carolina. R. W. Leiby (September 9): Cotton leaf worm reported as destroying a total of several hundred acres of cotton in Halifax and Hyde Counties.

South Carolina. W. C. Nettles (September 18): Large numbers of cotton leaf worm moths in trap lights at Clemson College.

O. L. Cartwright (September 18): Cotton leaf worm damage not serious at Florence.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (September 20): The cotton leaf worm has been very abundant at Fort Valley and some fields of cotton are now completely stripped.

T. L. Bissell (September 21): The cotton leaf worm has practically stripped all cotton at the station at Experiment, but no harm is done as the cotton has matured.

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (September 23): The cotton leaf worm is very generally distributed over Mississippi. Infestation in most instances has been rather light and poisoning has been necessary in only a few places. The early maturity of cotton largely prevented serious damage.

Louisiana. W. E. Hinds (September 25): Cotton leaf worms have stripped nearly all cotton in the State, except where poisoned. Stocks of arsenicals were exhausted early in August. The damage done by stripping is quite heavy.

Missouri. G. D. Jones (September 17): The cotton leaf worm situation has improved somewhat and we do not expect any serious losses when the second wave strikes.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (September 21): The cotton leaf worm has defoliated 90 percent of the cotton in the lowlands in the eastern half of the State. Much of the upland cotton has suffered very little. For awhile during the first week in September the cool nights checked the activity of the worms in the vicinity of Stillwater; however, for the past week the weather has been unusually warm and worms are showing up in large numbers.

Arizona. C. D. Lebert (September 15): The farmers have been dusting for the cotton leaf worm in the Tucson area recently.

T. P. Cassidy (September 7): The second generation of worms has pupated at Sawyer Ranch. If the present generation of pupae is not heavily parasitized, some damage will be experienced. However, this is the heaviest infestation noted in the Tucson district.

Texas. K. P. Ewing, R. L. McGarr, et al. (September 7): A new generation of worms is beginning to show up in some sections of Calhoun County. A little poisoning has already been done in some of the late cotton.

Texas and New Mexico. D. M. McEachern (September 21): Farmers throughout the Pecos Valley of Texas and New Mexico and the Big Bend section of Texas are continuing to apply poison to control the cotton leaf worm. So far the insect has been held in check and there is no appreciable damage.

BOLL WORM (Heliothis obsoleta Fab.)

South Carolina. O. L. Cartwright (September 18): Worms damaging cotton

bolls in late cotton at Florence.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (September 21): Boll worm damage so far has been light, with the exception of some rank cotton in the eastern part of the State.

Texas. H. J. Reinhard (September 21): The third generation of this insect on cotton caused some injury to late crops during the second week of September.

PINK BOLL WORM (Pectinophora gossypiella Saund.)

Texas. A. J. Chapman (September 7): Pink boll worm infestation counts in seven fields at Presidio averaged 48.43 percent. The infestation is increasing quite rapidly now.

Mexico. C. S. Rude (September 3): Infestation in the States of Durango and Coahuila runs from 70 to 100 percent.

COTTON FLEA HOPPER (Psallus seriatus Reut.)

Mississippi. E. W. Dunnam and T. T. Carter (September 7): Late cotton in Washington County is being damaged by the flea hopper.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (August 20): Flea hoppers are still doing enormous damage throughout the eastern half of the State.

Arizona. T. P. Cassidy (August 24): Cotton flea hoppers were found in three cotton fields in the Marana district of Pima County on August 19 and 21, by H. G. Johnson. A total of 19 hoppers were collected in 300 sweepings with a standard net. Records made in the Flowing Wells, Midvale, and Saluarita areas and at Sawyer Ranch were negative. While the hopper has been known to occur on croton in the Tucson district for several years, this is the first record of it being found on cotton.

Texas. H. J. Reinhard (September 20): This insect is multiplying rapidly on croton. An average of about 300 adults were taken to 25 sweeps of an insect net.

R. Malirn (August 22): The county agent reports that the cotton flea hopper is very abundant throughout Dallas County.

F O R E S T A N D S H A D E - T R E E I N S E C T S

FALL WEBWORMS (Hyphantria spp.)

New England. E. P. Felt (September 23): A fall webworm, H. textor Harr., has been moderately prevalent in southwestern New England and noticeably more abundant 20 miles north of Long Island Sound.

J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (September 27): Reports indicate that H. cunea Drury is generally common throughout most of New England, but less abundant than 1 year ago. Locally abundant in the vicinity of Marlboro, Mattapoisett, and Sandwich, Mass.

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (September 23): Nests are common in the northeastern section of the State but only an occasional nest is seen elsewhere. Much less abundant than for several years.

Ohio. E. W. Mendenhall (September 14): The fall webworm is quite numerous on apple trees in central Ohio.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 23): The fall webworm has been unusually abundant throughout the State, elm and boxelder being most commonly attacked.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (September 20): The fall webworm has been unusually abundant throughout the State, probably present in greater numbers than at any time for the past 5 years.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 26): Generally abundant throughout the State attacking a wide list of host plants.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 30): The fall webworm (H. cunea) was working on elm trees in Hitchcock County on September 17.

Texas. D. M. McEachern (September 21): The fall webworm has been observed at Balmorhea, principally on cottonwood.

Colorado. G. M. List (September 21): The fall webworm defoliated large numbers of cottonwood trees in several sections of the State during August. The worst infestation occurred in the foothills in the vicinity of Colorado Springs and Fort Collins.

BAGWORM (Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis Haw.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 23): Bagworms have been destructive as far north as Kokomo and Delphi, which are farther north than previous records.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 26): There is a very heavy outbreak of the bagworm in several counties in central Tennessee. The insect is especially numerous on arborvitae grown on estates and on wild cedars.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15): Specimens were sent in from Nemaha County on August 22.

Texas. H. E. Parish (August 22): Bagworms are causing a great deal of damage to oriental cedar in the town of Menard.

BEECH· BEECH SCALE (Cryptococcus fagi Baer.)

New England and New York. J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (September 27): Recent surveys of the sample plots in Waldo, Hancock, and Washington Counties, Maine, show a definite increase in infestation in beech. Scouting through southern Vermont and the Adirondack section of New York failed to disclose any infestations.

CATALPA· CATALPA SPHINX (Ceratomia catalpae Bdv.)

Virginia. H. G. Walker (September 26): The catalpa sphinx is moderately abundant in the Tidewater area.

Ohio. E. W. Mendenhall (September 4): The catalpa sphinx moth is very abundant at Rome. The catalpa trees are all defoliated in this vicinity.

· CATALPA MEALYBUG (Pseudococcus comstocki Kuw.)

Connecticut. N. Turner (September 5): The catalpa mealybug is abundant and causing injury to several street trees (Catalpa speciosa) in New Haven. In 1930 trees in this locality were heavily infested. The present infestation is much lighter.

ELM· A BARK BEETLE (Scolytus multistriatus Marsh.)

Pennsylvania. A. B. Champlain (September 6): I was called to investigate borer-infested trees in vicinity of Indian Echo Cave and found this beetle in a number of trees.

· AN APHID (Tuberculatus ulmifolii Monell)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (September 23): Extremely abundant on elm trees at Clinton early in September and honeydew dripped on parked automobiles. A few specimens received from Simsbury.

FIR· HEMLOCK SPANWORM (Ellophia fiscellaria Guen.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (September): Larvae abundant on fir along park trails, and from September 10 to 12 the flight of moths on Mount Desert Island was heaviest in recent years.

LOCUSTA LEAF MINER (Lithocolletis sp.)

Connecticut. G. H. Plumb (September): Sub-oval white, tent-like mines found on the underside of the leaves of black locust at South Norwalk on September 10. They contain from one to several larvae each, and pupae in oval, flattened silty cases suspended between the leaf surfaces. An adult emerged on September 16.

MAPLEGREEN-STRIPED MAPLE WORM (Anisota rubicunda Fab.)

Rhode Island. E. P. Felt (September 23): The green-striped maple caterpillar was reported in moderate numbers from the vicinity of Providence.

OAKORANGE-STRIPED OAK WORM (Anisota senatoria S. & A.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 23): The yellow-striped oak caterpillar has been frequently reported as defoliating oaks, particularly pin oak, in Starke and Pulaski Counties. The defoliation is quite general throughout these counties. The first reports were received the last of August and reports have continued up to the present time.

PINEA SCARABAEID (Pachystethus olivia Horn)

Michigan. L. W. Orr (September): Severe defoliation of jack pine and other pines has occurred in the Manistee National Forest in Michigan. The defoliation is very similar to that caused by the spruce budworm (Harmologa fumeriferana Clem.) in that it is confined to the needles of the current year's growth. The infestation, while extensive, is not at present general.

PALES WEEVIL (Hylobius pales Boh.)

Pennsylvania. E. P. Felt (September 23): Pales weevil work at the base of the trunk of Scotch pines was received from the Philadelphia area.

PINE BUTTERFLY (Neophasia menapia Feld.)

Washington. E. J. Newcomer (August 26): Adults observed in large numbers along Naches Pass highway 15 or 20 miles east of Enumclaw, King County.

SPRUCEWHITE SPRUCE SAWFLY (Neodiprion polytomum Htg.)

New England and New York. H. J. MacAloney (September 27): Has been found on spruce as far south as New Haven, Conn., northwest through the Adirondacks, and as far west as Norwich, N. Y.

TULIP TREETULIP TREE SCALE (Toumeyella liriodendri Gmel.)

Connecticut. E. P. Felt (September 23): Young of the tulip tree scale have appeared in large numbers at Stamford with the probability of a considerable abundance of the insect next year.

W. E. Britton (September 23): Specimens have recently been received from Middletown, Southington, and Winsted.

INSECTS AFFECTING GREENHOUSE

AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

A WEEVIL (Calomycterus setarius Roelofs)

Connecticut. M. P. Zappe (September 23): Present this summer in Salisbury and Stratford, two widely separated points. Very abundant in Salisbury but not doing much damage. In July adults were swarming and getting into a house. Adults began to appear late in June and a few were still present on September 17.

DEODARDEODAR WEEVIL (Pissodes deodarae Hopk.)

Mississippi. J. Milton (September 23): Numbers of complaints were received during the late summer and early fall from property owners in Jackson regarding injury to Cedrus deodara plants.

DOGWOODSCURFY SCALE (Chionaspis furfura Fitch)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (September 12): Scales very heavy on dogwood at Augusta. The male scales were very abundant this year and on September 12 the adult winged males were emerging in large numbers and mating was taking place.

GLADIOLUSGLADIOLUS THrips (Taeniothrips gladioli M. & S.)

Connecticut. B. H. Walden (September 23): Where corms were treated before planting there was but little injury from thrips until about the first of September. There have been a few reports of heavy infestations where corms were not treated or where improper treatment was made.

New York. P. J. Parrott (September 27): Gladiolus thrips generally scarce, but injury bad in certain scattered plantings.

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 23): Heavy rains the first part of the month reduced the thrips on gladiolus to very small numbers.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (September 23): Gladiolus thrips reported destructive in several widely separated localities of the State.

Colorado. G. M. List (September 21): The gladiolus thrips are now quite general over the State, but the reports do not indicate as severe injury as occurred last season. Many commercial plantings have had almost a normal cut of flowers.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (September 4): Gladiolus have been damaged much less by thrips during the current season than during the preceding summer.

LILACOYSTER-SHELL SCALE (Lepidosaphes ulmi L.)

New York. R. E. Horsey (September): In a planting of 600 small lilac shrubs at Rochester 10 percent were found infested September 16 to 21, and a number of them were badly incrusted. This plantation was almost entirely free of scale 2 years ago.

MAGNOLIAMAGNOLIA SCALE (Neolecanium cornuparvum Thro)

New York. R. E. Horsey (September): I was surprised to find a few large adult scales with live young enclosed as late as September 12 on magnolia at Rochester.

I N S E C T S A T T A C K I N G M A N A N D
D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S

MAN

MOSQUITOES (Culicinae)

North Carolina. C. H. Brannon (September 24): Malaria is unusually severe in eastern North Carolina this year.

Florida. J. R. Watson (September 23): Mosquitoes were unusually abundant and troublesome over the entire State.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (September 26): Malarial mosquitoes, Anopheles punctipennis Say and A. quadrimaculatus Say, are very prevalent in western Tennessee and in parts of the central portion of the State. The yellow-fever mosquito (Aedes aegypti L.) is very annoying in dwellings and offices generally over the State. The common rain-barrel mosquito, Culex pipiens L., is prevalent near suitable breeding places.

HUMAN FLEA (Pulex irritans L.)

Nebraska. M. H. Seenk (September 15): Specimens of the human flea were received on August 22 from Dodge County.

CHIGGER (Trombicula irritans Riley)

Oklahoma. O. G. Babcock (September 9): Chiggers have been reported as causing some trouble in southern and central Oklahoma but were not present in excessive numbers.

BLACK WIDOW SPIDER (Latrodectus mactans Fab.)

New Jersey. C. H. Hadley (September 25): Many calls have been received concerning the black widow spider and numerous specimens have been sent in from the vicinity of Moorestown for identification.

Maryland. F. C. Bishopp (September 25): Several specimens have been sent to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine from the District of Columbia and Maryland.

Florida. J. N. Tenhet (September 9): Black widow spiders are very numerous in "pockets" of sub-irrigation systems around Sanford. As many as 6 have been taken in a single tile opening. One farmer brought in 13 at one time, another 7, and a third farmer brought in 6.

Texas. R. Malirn (August 22): Two reports of black widow spider received from Dallas County.

Colorado. G. M. List (September 21): Numerous reports from nearly all sections of the State have been received throughout the summer.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15): A specimen of the black widow spider was received from Knox County on September 5.

Arizona. C. D. Lebert (September 16): We have had more calls this season regarding the black widow spider than in any previous year. There is an abundance of them, but so far there have been but two instances of people having been bitten--and these were not fatal.

CATTLE

SCREW WORMS (*Cochliomyia* spp.)

General. W. E. Dove (September 25): In the Southeastern States there was a noticeable decrease in the percentage of infestations in Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida, while in South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and southeastern Texas there was a slight increase during the week ended September 7.

Illinois. F. C. Bishopp (September 28): Under date of September 2¹4, an outbreak of screw worms (*C. americana* Cushing and Patton) in Pike County, was reported. A considerable number of animals have been infested and some death loss has been experienced. Inquiry among farmers indicates that the screw worms first appeared this year early in August. Indications are that the pest was introduced with cattle shipped from the Southwest.

Kansas. O. G. Babcock (September 25): Ranchmen in the vicinity of Wellington, Medicine Lodge, Pratt, Saint John, Sublette, and Liberal reported infestations of their animals.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (September 21): A recent survey shows that the screw worm is fairly generally distributed over the entire State, with the possible exception of the Panhandle. The cattlemen in the southern part of the State report them worse than in 22 years.

F. A. Fenton (September 23): Infestation was found to be serious in Love, Carter, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties, and diminished in intensity to the northwest and northeast. Reports have been received that the outbreak began in June and reached its peak in July and the early part of August. Owing to the above-normal temperatures the latter part of September, the intensity of infestation around Stillwater is increasing.

Texas. O. G. Babcock (September 25): In the Texas Panhandle screw worm cases were reported as being more numerous than for the past 4 years. Many cases were reported as being caused by the bites of flies.

H. E. Parish (August 22): One rancher reports having 300 cases of myiasis in 700 head of sheep. On August 20 a report was received from Mason that at least 75 percent of the young deer that have been dropped this season have been killed by screw worms. Grown deer also were observed with severe cases of worms.

HORN FLY (Haematobia irritans L.)

General. O. G. Babcock (August 29 to September 9): An inspection of cattle from Abilene to Wichita Falls, Tex., showed from 25 to 50 flies present on each animal examined. The pest was very scarce between Wichita Falls and Oklahoma City, Okla., in western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas, and the Texas Panhandle. However, it was quite abundant in the vicinity of Marietta, Ardmore, and Healdton, Okla.

South Dakota. H. C. Severin (September 18): Horn fly very abundant, as usual for this time of year.

EAR TICK (Ornithodoros megnini Duges)

Mississippi. G. C. Broome (September 19): About a dozen nymphs of the spinose ear tick were taken from the ears of a young calf near Seminary in Covington County. This is the first report of the occurrence of this tick in Mississippi.

TERMITES (Reticulitermes spp.)

Rhode Island. A. E. Stene (September 26): Our season started early with an unusual number of complaints of damage by termites.

Illinois. W. P. Flint (September 20): Many reports of termite damage continue to be received. In one instance termites were found killing corn along one side of a field for a distance of 25 rods. The first two rows in the field had been almost completely destroyed.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (September 15): A report received on August 20 from southern Gage County stated that several houses there were infested with R. tibialis Bks.

Oklahoma. F. A. Fenton (September 23): The usual number of letters were received requesting information on termite control.

Texas. H. E. Parish (August 22): Termites are causing considerable damage to the walls and floors of storm houses and cellars.

EUROPEAN EARWIG (Forficula auricularia L.)

Colorado. G. M. List (September 21): The European earwig was found just east of Denver in July. It occurred in large numbers, indicating that conditions are not unfavorable. This is the first report of this insect in Colorado.

A SOLDIER FLY (Hermetia illucens L.)

North Carolina. C. H. Brannon (September 27): Heavily infesting silage in Rowan County. This is first record we have of such an infestation.

RICE WEEVIL (Sitophilus oryzae L.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (September 27): Serious injury to new corn in the field was reported by inspector L. J. Goodgame at Aberdeen, while old corn in cribs was badly damaged in various sections of the State. Many requests for information about the control of corn weevils have been received during the past few days.

INSECT CONDITIONS IN HAITI FOR MAY, JUNE, AND JULY 1935

By
Andre Audant

Citrus trees at Damien were heavily infested with the green scale (Coccus viridis Green) on May 25. Reports were received from the South that the scale was damaging trees in the neighborhood of Miragoane.

The green chafer, Artipus psittacinus Gyll., was noticed on many citrus trees on the experimental farm on July 5 and was not destroyed by the usual application of lead arsenate.

Red scales, Chrysomphalus aonidum L., are quite abundant this spring in Port-au-Prince, where a few plants have been killed.

Coconut trees in the Cul-de-Sac plain were attacked by Homaledra saballella Chamb. on May 12. The fronds were falling down in the more heavily infested trees.

Rhinoceros beetles, Strategus quadrifoveatus Bdv., were reported destroying many young coconut trees in the vicinity of Cape Haitien, May 15.

Coconut fronds infested with Aspidirotus destructor Sign. in Port-au-Prince, June 18.

Coffee leaves infested with Leucoptera coffeella Stainto, July 5, gradually diminished with the advent of spring showers.

The boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis Boh.) was observed as far as Hatte Lathan on the cotton experimental farm, July 3. The adults were carried by the wind blowing from Petionville. As there have been no bolls on the cotton plants since April, it is believed that the beetles have been aestivating under trash and came out after the showers of the last few days of June. They were quite abundant on the tender shoots, as many as 15 adults being found on a single 1-year cotton tree. Nevertheless no weevils were found on the road between Port-au-Prince and Hatte Lathan.

A few cotton aphids (Aphis gossypii Glov.) were noticed on young cotton shoots near Port-au-Prince May 5, in relation with the crazy ant Paratrechina longicornis Latr.

Flea beetles, Epitrix parvula Fab., were puncturing the tobacco leaves on the experimental plots at Damien, May 30.

Saissetia hemisphaerica Targ. was noticed on many Hibiscus sp. in flower beds around Port-au-Prince, May 12.

The leaf cutting bee, Megachile concinna Smith, was reported from several localities damaging severely rose beds around towns the middle of June, with no definite control to check them.

The fire ant, Solenopsis geminata Fab., was quite abundant in houses at Petionville and Port-au-Prince, June 3. In several cases they were associated with the "TiCacos" (Little Cacos) ants Pheidole megacephala Fab. ? which seem to drive them away.

An invasion of mosquitoes, Culex quinguefasciatus Say, Aedes aegypti L., and Psorophora sp., occurred in May throughout the Cul-de-Sac plain, biting horses and mules, as well as human beings.

INSECT NOTES FROM PUERTO RICO

G. N. Wolcott reported on September 15 that in the last few months two rather extensive collections of injured rice have been sent in, from Arecibo and from Fajardo, injured by Diatraea saccharalis Fab. If low-land rice is ever grown extensively this may become a rather serious pest in Puerto Rico.

INSECT CONDITIONS IN EGYPT FOR AUGUST 1935

By
A. H. Rosenfeld

Thanks to thorough measures of the Government authorities, the damage caused by the leaf worm (Prodenia) in the Delta has been only from 2 to 10 percent from south to north. Rather serious isolated attacks have occurred in Upper Egypt as far south as Asyut, where, due to their rarity, the fellahs are not experienced in fighting it.

Some attacks of the two boll worms have been reported in the North of the Delta, varying from 2 to 5 percent, but there were no reports of damage by these insects from Upper Egypt.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



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